

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. ANNEXATION ACCEPTED.

The Texas Congress has agreed, by an unanimous vote, to the annexation resolutions of our Congress.

The United States ship Princeton, Commodore Stockton, arrived at Annapolis, from Galveston, Texas, after the short passage of nine days.

The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texas Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States.

The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by an unanimous vote. Capt. Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States troops.

A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress requiring the executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c., to the proper authorities of the United States.

The news by her is varied interesting and important. A most terrible revolution has broken out in the Holy Land between the Druses and Christians.

The weather during the last week has been such as to raise the most sanguine expectations respecting the crops.

New cotton mills of immense size were springing up in all parts of Lancashire, and more are likely to be built.

The Iron trade has recovered from the temporary depression under which it labored.

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The above is a copy of the resolutions as they passed the two houses, and which will, we suppose, receive the sanction of the President.

On the 18th instant, in the Senate, Mr. Greer introduced a joint resolution offering a nation's gratitude to Major General Andrew Jackson.

On the same day, Major Kaufman introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the public land—lying between the Arkansas and Red River.

Mr. Kaufman's bill, 'setting apart land for the payment of the public debt,' &c. was taken up, read the second and third time, and passed.

The treaty with Mexico contained these conditions: 1. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

2. Texas engages that she will stipulate in the treaty not to annex herself, or become subject to any country whatever.

3. Limits and other arrangements to be matters of agreement in the final treaty.

4. Texas to be willing to refer the disputed points with regard to territory and other matters to the arbitration of umpires.

This treaty was considered by the Senate in secret session, on the 21st of June, and rejected by an unanimous vote.

THE STEAMSHIP ACADIA, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, July 1 after a passage of thirteen and a half days.

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The convents of the Maronites and Catholics have been burned, and the bodies of their priests, after death, have been burned, by the Druses.

The Christians at the commencement were victorious over their enemies; but our Pasha who is out with regular troops as soon as he perceives the Christians victorious, points his artillery against them.

The Druses immediately enter their villages sacking them, burning their houses, goods, &c. I do not doubt but that the Pasha has secret orders from his Government to destroy and ruin the Christians entirely.

'At this moment, with the help of our glasses, we see unfortunate fugitive Christians—women and children, to the number of six or seven thousand, on the coast.

Two ships of war, one French and one Austrian, and five or six small vessels, chartered by the mercantile body, have sailed, to collect and save them from the dreadful death which awaits them from famine.

The fanaticism of the Turks on the coast is daily becoming more and more visible, & we are menaced by a terrible revolution.

In Saïda they rose a few days since, to massacre all the Christians, but thanks to some European ships of war, and to Reschi Pasha, who led them to the seat of disturbance, perhaps momentary, has succeeded.

Here in Beyrout, a rising also took place a few days ago to put the Christians to death; but, thanks to the energy of consuls, and to some of the rich Turkish proprietors, a calm has succeeded.

This, you may rely on it, is no exaggeration. I do not know how European Powers can tolerate such abominations or the fanaticism of the barbarians.

May 20.—Fire and battle continue to reign with destructive violence on all sides around us, and the news we have at this moment is, that the Christian regular troops, which place us in a very alarming position, as we fear a revolution of the Turks against all the Christians, and we are now all prepared, weapon in hand, to defend our houses and the lives of our families.

Yesterday the Pasha wrote to the consular body that it was impossible for him to reconcile the hostile parties, and demanded assistance from them.

Little is said about Oregon or Texas in the English journals.

An electric gun was exhibited in London, a few days since, which fired 1000 balls a minute.

In the county of Leitrim, the outrages of the Molly Maguires, of Ribbon-men, have become fearful.

Every post brings fresh tidings of murder, or attempt at murder. No one, even in the towns, feels safe from the vengeance of these midnight prowlers.

The organization of the body is so complete as to set the utmost vigilance of the authorities at defiance.

The southern and western provinces are in a most unhappy state, and increase greatly the embarrassment of the local authorities in promoting the objects of the Government.

The following details have come to hand through a private letter, of the butcheries that have taken place in Syria.

'A civil war, and one of extermination, reigns at this moment in the mountains, between the Druses and the Christians, and during the last fifteen days the horrors we have seen perpetrated a round us are dreadful.

On every side the sound of battle is heard, and nothing is seen but fire and flame—houses, villages, and churches, and convents being reciprocally a prey to the flames.

At the moment I write, May 17th, we have before us the appalling spectacle of no less than eleven villages and a number of Maronite churches and convents in flames, and what is worse, when the Christians are victorious, they enter the Druse villages, putting to the edge of the sword, men, women and children; the Druses following the example when they are victorious.

All the silk worms of both parties, the support of the Syrian population, have been burned.

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TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR. BLOOMSBURG: SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1845.

Fee Bills FOR JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.

Printed on a sheet for the purpose of Posting up in their Offices. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Law requires Justice and Constable to have his bill of fees posted up in his office.

—ALSO— Blanks for CONSTABLE SALES.

New Post-Office Law.

The new Post-Office Law went into operation on the first instant. Having heretofore asserted that 'THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT' was the only paper that could be sent FREE of postage to every Post-Office in the County of Columbia, and it having been denied by the Danville papers, we have carefully arranged a table of distances from Bloomsburg and Danville, to the different offices in the County, by the nearest mail routes, by which it will be seen, that there are FIVE Post-Offices OVER THIRTY MILES FROM DANVILLE, and NOT ONE FROM BLOOMSBURG.

Distance from Danville Distance from Bloomsburg

THE FOURTH IN BLOOMSBURG! According to the census of 1840, necessary of Independence, was occupied with a variety of exercises, and passed off, as all such occasions should do, without serious disturbance and with an increase on the whole of good feeling among our citizens.

In the forenoon, a number of citizens with arms, formed into a company and marched some distance below town to meet the funeral procession of an old Revolutionary Soldier, who was to be interred in the Presbyterian burying ground in Bloomsburg.

The Sabbath Schools connected with the Lutheran Church, also, met at their usual place of worship in the morning, and separated about 3 o'clock P. M.

A celebration by the 'Young Men's Club' and citizens was held in the afternoon. The company met at 4 P. M. in the German Church, and by selection of the Committee of arrangement, H. WEBB, was called to preside over the meeting.

The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Charles Witmer. The Declaration was read by H. MOSTELLER, and eloquent and patriotic addresses were delivered by C. R. Burkholder and Doct. D. N. Sentz.

The death of Gen. A. Jackson, by R. W. Weaver, the meeting dispersed after singing by the choir, and a prayer and benediction by Mr. Waller.

THE LAST NOTICE The subscriber having placed HIS ACCOUNTS in the hands of CHARLES KAHLE, Esq. for collection, requests all those indebted to him either to come forward and pay their respective dues, or else confess judgment for the same on or before the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT and save cost.

E H BIGGS May 20, 1845-6

OUR COUNTY.

The County of Columbia is out of debt, except the balance of State taxes, which will be paid. It is of a convenient size; not large enough to be unwieldy, nor small enough to burden its citizens with heavy taxes.

It is favored with mighty resources in its iron ore and limestone. It is contiguous to inexhaustible coal fields. On all the northern counties, it is most favored with eligible water power.

It takes in both banks of the Susquehanna, and its canal.—Fishing creek, Cattawissa and other large branches; and lastly its citizens are about locating its seat of justice at the centre, where it will be most convenient for them, and where it ought justly to have been placed long ago.

Indeed we can see no reason why we should be otherwise than gratified with our location and advantages as a county; and why the prospect ahead should be looked at otherwise than as cheering and hopeful.

There need be from this season forward, no commotion in the county;—no struggling of interests as our interests as citizens will be identical; no ill feeling between neighboring villages; none of the strife and clangor of contending and angry factions!

Except upon national politics, where differences are unavoidable, we see nothing likely to produce violent contention among our citizens. The cultivation of amicable feelings, among ourselves, is sanctioned both by duty and interest, and only one thing stands yet, in the way of carrying fully into operation such a proper and commendable intention.

In the disposal of that one 'stone of stumbling,'—the settlement of that long mooted question—500 voices that never yet were heard on that side will pronounce in favor of justice and future peace and contentment in the county; and if we are correct, a feeling of acquiescence, even from the minority, will accompany the decisive verdict of the people.

THE OLD SOLDIERS.

Abraham Shoemaker, the Revolutionary Soldier of whose obsequies we speak in another article, died aged 87, on the 2d of July; just in time to be interred on the birth day of American Liberty!

Capt. John Allen, another Revolutionary veteran, who lived at Jerseytown, and with whom many of our readers were acquainted, died on the 25th of June at the age of 89.

Capt. John Allen raised the first Liberty pole in Northern Pennsylvania in 1795, during the reign of Terror under old John Adams. Honor to the memory of the good and the brave!

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that Capt. JOHN EDGAR, of Esptytown, while attempting to get on board his boat, at the wharf in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 3d inst, fell into the water and was drowned.

Mr. Edgar was a good Mechanic and a good citizen. He built the first boat that ran upon the North Branch Canal, and laid the rails upon the Mauch Chunk Rail Road, which was about the first Rail Road built in the United States.

EULOGIUM ON GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON

Delivered at Bloomsburg, July 4, By R. W. WEAVER.

Fellow Citizens:—A mighty chieftain has fallen! A great and good man is no more! He has fallen, a veteran hoary in years and honours!

And fallen as he gloriously! As he lived he died. With more than Roman firmness he met the approaches of the King of Terrors. With a fearless composure, becoming a patriot and a Christian, he passed from the world!

He gathered himself up in the mantle of his virtues and laurels, and as his sun of life set mid the twilight tints of his earthly glory, his spirit sunk as calmly and gently as the rainbow hues melt in the heavens, and he went from among us with an undiminished and ever increasing fame.

Ever honoured by his memory! While living he was beloved by all who knew his worth and respect for his firmness and patriotism mingled amid even the malevolence of his bitterest enemies.

Fear and respect went along with their hatred, and the enthusiasm of his friends but deepened and strengthened in the trials through which he passed, with an eye single to the interests and enduring glory of his country.

Yes, his memory is enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, and as when living he needed no ostentatious praise, so now he needs no eulogium except the simple narration of his history.

The nation mourns his loss and embalms his memory with its tears. Yes, Jackson is no more! The friend of humanity sleeps in the dust.

A champion of Freedom has gone to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets, while grief fills the national heart.

The voice that cheered each advocate of right is hushed and silent, and the arm that appalled tyrants is nerveless as its foeman was. But the echo of that voice shall still thrill us and incite us to stand up for Truth and Justice and the Rights and Happiness of man, and the deeds achieved by that arm of patriot valour shall live in our memories and ever urge us to strike for our country and against all oppression and wrong.

For only then can the influence of men like this one be consummated, and then only can we be worthy to be called his countrymen. But nay, I would not be selfish. Such men as Andrew Jackson are not born for any one country or clime.

They belong to the world, to mankind, to freedom and truth. The wise every where are their eulogists, and posterity joins with their contemporaries in paeans of grateful praise.

Fellow citizens:—The lot of our hero was ever a most critical one. But never in the hour of trial did he shrink from the performance of a duty whether to his country, his friends or himself.

When his country called he was ready to face his enemies at the cannon's mouth—he stood always with his friends in their troubles & trials—& whenever it was proper he hurled back in their teeth with triumphant disdain the slanders and defamations of his enemies.